

MAN OF PEACE IS "DEVIL ANSE" NOW

Old Age Mellows Leader of the Hatfield-McCoy Feud of Long Standing.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 4.—"Devil Anse" Hatfield, about whom there has been woven a skein of romance and fact, involving mountain feuds, killing from ambush, indictments, trials and forfeitures, was in the city recently in connection with a movement to bring to the city a film depicting the famous Hatfield-McCoy feud. Accompanying the aged mountaineer was his son, Teayson, named after the famous poet, a favorite of "Devil Anse," and Mrs. Hatfield.

Mr. Hatfield stopped at the Washington hotel and a large number of acquaintances called on him and the aged mountaineer took a taxi and made a personal call on Senator Chilton, at his residence on Virginia street.

"Devil Anse" went to Exposition park where he saw his first professional baseball game, and, in fact, the first match of modern baseball he had ever seen. The management of the team invited Mr. Hatfield to attend and he consented.

Last of Old Generation.

"Devil Anse" is about the last of the older generations of Hatfields. About him has been written more fact and fiction than probably any man in the state. He is a descendant of a family that lived in Logan county for many generations, the aged man recalling his own great grandfather who lived in the same section in Logan county in which Mr. Hatfield now lives. Governor Hatfield is a nephew of "Devil Anse," while Mr. Hatfield, a physician of Charleston, is a son of the venerable man. "Cap" Hatfield is a son. He was born during the Civil war when "Devil Anse" was a captain in the Confederate army, and while "Anse" was away at the front this son was born and so the family just called the son, "Little Cap," which name has stuck to him through all these years.

Mr. Hatfield's son who was with him, is the youngest of the family. With the exception of another son who lives on the family farm at Barnabas, about thirteen miles from Logan, all the Hatfields have left the old homestead and there were originally thirteen of them. The Hatfield farm is located on Island creek, a tributary of the Little Guyandotte, which translated, means a river of little valley.

Is Now An Old Man.

"Devil Anse" Hatfield will be 76 years old if he lives until September 9. He looks 60 and his hair is just slightly turning gray. He is not a tall man, about five feet eight inches and walking up and down hill has

slightly stooped him, while his shoulders are rounded as if by hard labor. He is wonderfully preserved and shows every indication of living for many years. He still can follow a bear over the hills and will show less fatigue as a result of it than anyone in the party.

"Devil Anse" is a Democrat and never votes for anyone unless he is a Democrat. So Democratic is he that he said:

"If Drury runs for the senate, I will not vote for him because he is not a Democrat."

The aged mountaineer has a high regard for President Wilson who he thinks is one of the greatest men of the century.

Time has mellowed the leader of the Hatfields. He has an outlook on life tempered with long years and many deep sorrows. He no longer holds resentment against anyone in the world, and says:

"Wants to Be at Peace."

"I am getting pretty old now and I want to be at peace with the world. I have lots of good friends among both political parties and even among my former enemies."

There are a lot of things, however, that he doesn't forget and one of them is the fact that he was disfranchised for seven years and this has, if possible, intensified his Democracy.

A sight of the old man and a few minutes talk with him dispels the idea that he was once a feudist who was indicted for killing, and about whom there evolved the greatest family feud in America. Through his glasses there gleams a kindly expression as he seeks to escape through the windows of his soul. He talks slow and well and his remarks are only occasionally followed by any movement of his hands which show less the ravages of time than any other part of his physical color. In fact, his hands could somehow or other not be associated with work in any way and yet, he has worked hard all his life, for it takes work to dig a living out of a mountain farm, even if it has little stretches of creek bottom.

It is thirty years now since the Hatfield and McCoy factions used to run their eyes along a polished barrel of a gun to avenge a real or imaginary wrong. The Logan country then was new and now it is thickly settled and its future is assured. Yet this aged man has lived through several epochs of civilization and, where thirty years ago the law of the land was the law of might, "Devil Anse" sprightly sprang into a taxicab this week, climbed the odor of gasoline and was driven through the paved streets of an electrically lighted city, all symbolical of the new.

Great Progress Made In Road Construction

Movement Going Forward at a Pace That is Constantly Increasing.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Definite advancement has been made annually in road construction, maintenance and administration since New Jersey enacted the first modern state aid road law in 1894. For the first dozen years the progress was slow; but during the last few years, the movement has been going forward at a constantly increasing pace, and with a momentum that gathers strength and force as it proceeds, until it now forms one of the irresistible factors of human progress.

This progress has been marred from year to year by the annual conventions of the American Road Builders' Association and the American Highway Association. Not only in the mileage of roads improved has the advancement been made. Better types of road and street have been developed; better methods of construction; the more intelligent employment of materials; more economical administration; more advantageous systems of financing, all have contributed to the widening of the subject of highway improvement until 1915 finds a greater accomplishment than any previous year since the movement began.

Practically every state in the union and every province and country in all America is pushing the construction of highways to the limit of means available. While every commonwealth has its own methods of procedure, the objects sought are in every case the same. The lowering of the cost of marketing products and securing sup-

plies; the opening of channels of traffic to permit the development of new territory; and the enhancement of the values of property; better sociological conditions; all go to make up the sum of advantages which follow the improvement of the highways.

Hence the Pan American Road Congress, which will assemble at Oakland, Cal., September 13-17. A large number of delegates has already been appointed, so that a full attendance is assured. Experts will present and discuss the latest and most approved methods; and those who are seekers for information will be able to find it, on any phase of the highway subject in which he is most interested.

The union of the two great associations previously named was for the purpose of organizing the Pan American Road Congress. The bringing into one assemblage of the combined memberships of these two associations, together with delegates and experts from other American countries, must enable any road builder, be he engineer, contractor, official or layman, to receive vast benefit not only for himself but also for his home community by attending the congress.

Several cities on or near the route of the special Pan American Road Congress train, but which are not scheduled for sight seeing stops, have sent urgent invitations and requests to be included and promising the most cordial welcome. At most of the points where stops are to be made, committees of leading citizens are being organized to prepare and give direction to the proper entertainment of the visitors.

BEAUTIES OF GREAT DIVIDE DESCRIBED

In a Vivid Manner by J. W. Vandervort, Well Known West Virginia Lawyer.

J. W. Vandervort, Parkersburg lawyer, writes under date of August 10 as follows from the Shuttleworth farm at Snow Mass, Colo.: Over the Continental Divide on the Colorado Midland road from Colorado Springs. As usual in this altitude I arose at 6 o'clock and a half hours ride were to me a revelation. We kept climbing the mountain until we reached an elevation of almost 11,000 feet when we crossed the Continental Divide between the waters flowing westward toward the Pacific and eastward toward the Mississippi basin. As we descended from this elevation we wound around the mountain gradually descending until we reached the level of about 6,500 feet. Some of the views of mountain tops, and through gorges, were bewitching in their beauty, as every color varied with the tinge from the morning sun. Here and there we saw miners' shacks and other evidences of their labors, such as the remaining evidence left on the ground by the prospector. On the top of the mountain we passed through what is known as

the Hegeman tunnel, two miles in length, with here and there near the entrance and exit great snow sheds to protect the road from the winter drifts of snow.

At a small station I was met by my host, where I will remain for a few days on my way to the coast. Driven for a few miles to his ranch up the valley, three great mountains are in view, each about 14,000 feet high, capped with snow all the year round. As we reached the house modern, beautiful, with every convenience, and as we set for a few moments to rest it seemed to me I never saw such a house with such a setting. Never have I seen an Italian villa or Swiss chateau more beautiful in its own peculiar setting than this. As we sat on the broad porch we were wholly surrounded by mountains. Now one glistening in the sun in its splendor, another all darkened by a cloud or rain.

The land here is all moistened by irrigation. The method is well known. The water is carried by ditches to all land to its level and all below. We hardly know what such land produces, such fields of alfalfa, barley, oats, and wheat, so perfect, uniform and abundant I have never seen. This man has the finest herd of short horn cattle registered. His farming is done after the approved methods,

BOY ADMITS HE MURDERED HIS FATHER

Wife of Dead Man Formerly Lived at Capron Bridge, This State.

WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 4.—William Brown was arrested here the other night suspected of murdering his father, John W. Brown, a Frederick county farmer, whose body was found Saturday afternoon by a party of young men in a mountainous section west of Winchester.

While being questioned in jail young Brown broke down and confessed. He told the authorities many details of the shooting and declared he would have more to reveal at the trial. It is known that the elder Brown and his wife, formerly Miss Mattie Eaton, of Capron Bridge, W. Va., did not live peacefully, and the neighbors declare that Brown ordered her away two months ago. The youth made several trips to Capron Bridge to see his mother, and she returned to the Brown home Thursday. Family connections and neighbors had been inquiring concerning the whereabouts of the elder Brown who had been missing since August 9, but nothing developed until Saturday afternoon, when the body was found.

Young Brown told the police he and his father were several hundred yards away from the house on the morning of August 9, when, at 10 o'clock, he fired a shotgun at his father, who threw up his hands. The son says he then fired a second shot. One shot entered the stomach and the other penetrated the heart, causing instant death. Young Brown said he dragged the body a short distance, rolled it into a ditch near the creek, dug some earth with a shovel he had previously scuffed nearby and covered the corpse with dirt and leaves. He threw the shotgun and shovel away. When found, the body was partially exposed and water from the creek which had risen during the recent rains, was running over the body, which was badly putrified.

PRIED FROM AN EASY JOB

Boston Girl is Sore After Being Ousted from a State Position.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—Miss Laura G. Parker, who came here from Massachusetts with a handsome "golden saddle" horse, a normal school education and the promise of a job as dietitian at the state home for girls, has packed her grip and returned to the land of the Puritans, sans a place on the public payroll.

Miss Parker is pined at the civil service commission, and sore at the politicians, because these combined forces pried her loose from the job that paid \$900 a year and maintenance.

Miss Parker owned a restaurant in Boston. Early last winter she quit serving meals to the busy ones of the Hub city, visited Newark and just before Christmas was installed at the state home for girls as a diet expert after the civil service commission had waived an examination. She drew her pay check regularly for several months without any one being aware of her appointment except the state officials directly interested.

But along in February the people of this city had begun to wonder who the stranger was who rode over town in the trolley that had become known as the "golden saddle." Soon Trenton knew about her and her job. Then school teachers said: "Job got busy."

"Civil service commission had to call an examination and it was framed so that no one from Massachusetts could enter the competition."

Miss Parker lost her job. But—

The official board at the state home for girls has now decided upon a policy of retrenchment.

No one will succeed Miss Parker.

He has mixed with Colorado soil and water with which it is irrigated, a fine character of West Virginia intelligence that has gathered in its action western push.

The rooms of the house were beautified with bowls of sweet peas of such size and coloring that they were to me a revelation.

After noon my host and myself went forth to inspect the ranch. I was dressed in a khaki uniform resplendent in its beauty and newness that I had bent forward to await my coming, but we went too far from the house, and the storm came from the mountains too quickly. We tried to escape its fury, but it relented not. The hail battered us and we sought protection under bushes near by, but the lightning flashed about us, the rain drenched us to the skin. When we were home and in dry clothing, and looked to the mountains we found them clothed with new fallen snow.

For two months I have carried to Pittsburgh, and with me west, those two suits of Palm Beach I had made for \$15.00, but to ever get to wear them I must go farther west, for here while I know you are sweltering at home, I am dressed in winter underwear and a sweater, and am freezing and when the storm has ended and we sit and watch the play of sunshine over mountains, and rest our eyes with the beauty of the scene and what labor has wrought, I feel that some of us with short views and small needs may not have chosen the happier ways of life. In every event I feel sure that the few days here will be days free from care, and when I shall shortly return home, I will have had a vacation whose joys will linger in my memory as a bright spot in my life calendar.

ROOT FIGHTS FOR THE SHORT BALLOT



Elihu Root, former senator and cabinet officer and now chairman of the New York constitutional convention, is putting up a hard fight to have a short ballot provision inserted in New York's new constitution. The short ballot, Root argues, will go far toward destroying the system of "bossism" and "invisible government," which he says has ruled New York for forty years.

VICTORY CAUSED BY CROSSING OF WIRES

Austrian Staff Members Hear Plans and Orders of Russians and Get Busy.

VIENNA, Sept. 4.—An accidental crossing of telephone wires was responsible for a recent Austrian victory over the Russians, according to a story that is current here.

Officers at one of the Austrian staff headquarters were amazed one day, on trying to use one of their telephone lines, to hear Russian words spoken. An officer conversant with that tongue was hastily summoned, and got to the telephone in time to get the most important part of the message that was being transmitted.

The chief of staff of a Russian division was trying to talk to a brigadier. Perhaps because of the crossed wires, which enabled the Austrians to hear the conversation, both sides to speak with unusual clearness and much repetition. The order was for two battalions to attack decisively at a given hour a specified Austrian position, while three companies were to assist by a flank attack.

In conclusion the Austrians were given the novelty of hearing a Russian major protest against the order, and demand its purpose, since, he complained, it would probably result in defeat or retreat. The Austrians knowing precisely what to expect, merely laid in wait and bagged 2,000 prisoners, including the major who had protested.

FAILURE TO PRAY BREAKS UP A HOME

Declares a Cleveland Man, Whose Wife Sues for a Divorce.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 4.—Their failure to read the Bible every day and to pray resulted in breaking up their home, declares George Oyer, president of the Prudential Building Company, whose wife, Mrs. Florence Oyer, now in Pittsburgh, filed petition for divorce.

"I was too busy reading Mr. Oyer's diary telling of love scenes with other women," declared Mrs. Oyer in refuting the Bible charge before Judge Pearson in common pleas court. She said her husband admitting having been in the company of other women.

Mrs. Oyer, who is the daughter of Professor and Mrs. Marshall Reno, Pittsburgh, is seeking a decree upon a husband's divorce plea. Oyer charges his wife with neglect, while she charges him with cruelty.

Failure to pray each night caused the breach between them to widen, Oyer testified. He also read letters, which, he says, he received from his wife when she first returned to her parents.

"I wish you were here so you could snuggle up to me, for dear, I have thought of you a million times today," one of the letters read.

Shortly after receiving this letter, Oyer declared, his wife refused to write or see him. A few days before Christmas of last year, he said, he went to Pittsburgh to see her, but she refused to come to the door in response to his knock.

In another action Oyer is asking \$25,000 damages from Professor and Mrs. Marshall Reno, charging alienation of his wife's affections.

Every home with a phone is a branch of Welch & Fullerton, Druggists.

GIVES ADVICE ON PUTTING UP OF TOMATOES

Housekeeper Can Prepare Them in Many Toothsome Ways, Says Mrs. Scott.

By MRS. ANNA B. SCOTT
Culinary Expert of the Philadelphia North American.

Tomatoes are at their height, and this is the time to put them up for the winter. They can be canned for stewing and frying; tomato jam can be made, and tomato butter, as well as the jam, is an excellent spread for breakfast. Then there are the green tomatoes, which are used for pickling and also for jam and butter.

The canning of tomatoes by housewives is increasing since the government has issued bulletins on the subject, and many communities have organized canning clubs, in which the expense is charged by several families and the work is done by the girls.

The tomato is one of the remarkable vegetables of the world. It is purely an American product, and, like the corn and potato, was first cultivated on the Peruvian slopes of the Andes by the Incas. It later found its way into Mexico and was adopted by the Aztecs. When the Spaniards conquered the southern hemisphere the tomato was taken to Europe, but it was used for food only by the Spaniards, while northern Europe looked upon it as a poison.

A Very Modern Food.

It was not more than sixty years ago that the people of the United States refused to eat it, although for years the experts held it was a valuable food. It was called the "Love Apple" and was grown as an odd decorative plant.

Today American canned tomatoes are found in all parts of the world. More than 365,000,000 cans were packed last year, and if they were piled end on end they would make a shaft 37,000 miles high. Maryland leads the world in the tomato canning industry. Last year her output was 5,860,000 cases of twenty-four two quart cans each. Delaware was second with 1,335,000 cases, and Indiana third with 1,295,000 cases. The food value of tomatoes is high and there is so little trouble in canning them that with the low prices of today, I would recommend my readers to take advantage of the situation.

When buying a basket of tomatoes, see that they have not been handled, crushed or picked over. When they are delivered, do not allow them to be dumped in your basket or dishpan but carefully lift them from the original basket. This gives you an opportunity to see just how they are; afterward you sort them. The firm ones are put in a carrier (always stem end down) and can be reserved for household use, they will last two or three days for the average family. The rest are canned for winter, and if they are very watery, label the jars "for soups and sauces."

Tomatoes for Soup.

When I find they are not very solid I do not scald them, but only wash and remove the green core, if there is one, cut them in quarters and stew twenty minutes without water; then mash through colander or coarse strainer, return to fire and bring to a boil.

Sterilize wide mouthed jars or bottles; fill with the pulp and seal at once. If a cork is used, dip top in sealing wax or cover with paraffine. This is to be used for soups, sauces and to jelly in winter.

The above way takes care of the poorest for sometimes with the best of care, one is deceived when buying tomatoes by the basket. Now, if they are all solid, you can use them in the usual way for stewing, frying and salads. Be sure to always use glass jars and have them well sterilized.

Following are the recipes for canning tomatoes and for jam and butter:

Canned Tomatoes.

Select small, sound, fresh tomatoes. Dip into boiling water and remove the skins. Put into jars, adjust the rubbers, fill the jars to overflowing with cold water, lay on tops, stand jars in wash boilers, the bottom of which is protected with a rack; partly surround jars with cold water, cover boiler, bring to a boiling point, and boil twenty minutes. Screw on tops, if possible without removing jars from water, cover the boiler, bring to boiling point again and then stand aside to cool. If canned properly, these will be sufficiently solid for salads.

Tomato Butter.

Pare or skin the tomatoes without scalding. Cut in half, the round way, and squeeze out the seeds; cut in quarters and to each quart of tomatoes take two cups of sugar, one teaspoon of salt and a half of a lemon or two tablespoons of green ginger root, cut fine. Where one cannot get ginger root, four tablespoons of candied ginger, cut in thin slices will do very nicely.

After removing the seeds of tomatoes, cover with the sugar, sprinkle with the salt and put over slow fire, bring to a boil and boil slowly one and one-half to two hours, that depending largely on the tomatoes. If water, it takes longer. Be sure you stir often, so it will not stick; add the lemon, cut into thin slices; fill into sterilized jars or glasses; seal at once.

Spiced Tomato Jam.

Pare and skin the tomatoes, do not scald; cut in half, the round way, squeeze out seeds; cut in quarters and to each quart of tomatoes take two cups of sugar, one teaspoon cinnamon, one-half teaspoon ground allspice, one-half teaspoon ground cloves and one-half teaspoon ground mace. After removing seeds of tomatoes cover with sugar, sprinkle with salt, put over slow fire; bring to boiling point and boil slowly one and one-half to two hours, that depending largely on the tomatoes. If they are watery it will take longer. Stir often, so it will not stick. Add the spices and fill into well sterilized jars; seal at once.

TO DEVOTE WEEK TO HEALTH WORK

Is the American Public Health Association in a Congress at Rochester.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

ROCHESTER, Sept. 4.—From mosquitoes to consumption, and food supplies to sewage disposal—the whole field of public health will be discussed at the public health conference to begin in this city Monday.

The occasion is the forty-third annual meeting of the American Public Health Association held in conjunction with the fifteenth annual conference of the sanitary officers of the state of New York. More than 2,000 experts in public health will gather here Monday for the opening meeting of the state conference.

Dr. William C. Gorgas, surgeon general, who is credited with a large share of the success of the work in the canal zone will be the chief speaker. Other speakers at the first meeting will be Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, state commissioner of health, and Dr. George W. Goler, health officer of this city.

To Entertain Governor.

Tuesday the health association program begins, and on that evening the conference will entertain Governor Charles S. Whitman.

The program of the American Public Health Association is divided into five general meetings and six sections.

The breadth of the field of modern public health work is well illustrated by this program. There will be some half dozen papers on the various phases of public health education, fully a dozen on the various phases of milk supply. Infectious diseases will receive attention in nearly every section and will be the basis of a large part of all of the discussions.

One of the most interesting sessions promised in the symposium on the death rate of the higher age groups. In this section will be discussed the possibility of reducing the mortality from the so-called degenerative diseases. Cancer, the diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys will receive attention in this section.

Industrial Hygiene.

Another interesting section is that on industrial hygiene. Scientific management in industries, and increasing the efficiency of the worker; the diagnosis and prevention of occupational diseases, and other phases of industrial hygiene will be discussed by one twenty experts in this field of health work.

The sociological section will devote a great deal of attention to the various phases of the venereal disease problem and recent methods for public health education through the state municipalities, schools and colleges and private organizations.

The sanitary engineering section will devote much attention to sewage disposal and the prevention of water pollution.

The section on vital statistics finds itself confronted with many important problems which will be dealt with by experts from the census bureau, public health service, and the divisions of vital statistics of state and municipal health departments through the country.

Rural Sanitation.

Rural sanitation and milk supplies are the two most important topics to be discussed in the section for public health officials. Important practical problems in the disposal of wastes on the farm will be dealt with.

The program of the laboratory section is taken up with discussions of a highly scientific nature. Bacterial examinations of food, water and sewage, and other laboratory problems relating to health work will be discussed.

The president of the association is Prof. William T. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the other officers are first vice president, Dr. C. J. Hastings, Toronto, Can.; second vice president, Dr. Juan Gutierrez, Havana, Cuba; third vice president, Dr. C. E. Terry, Jacksonville, Fla.; secretary, Prof. S. M. Gunn, Boston, Mass., and treasurer, Dr. Lee K. Frankel, New York City.

The chairmen of the various sections are as follows: Laboratory, Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, director of the division of public health education, New York state department of health; public health officials—Dr. J. H. Landis, Cincinnati, O.; vital statistics—Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, director of the division of vital statistics, New York state department of health; sanitary engineering, Dr. George W. Fuller, New York City; sociology, Dr. Hoyt E. Dearholt, Milwaukee, Wis.; industrial hygiene, Dr. George M. Kohler, Washington, D. C.

Canning Compounds Are Dangerous to Health

Housewives Warned That Use of Preserving Powders is Harmful and Useless.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The department of agriculture, that the canning season has brought the usual demand on the part of housewives for salicylic acid and boric acid. These preparations are sometimes sold in the form of powder under various trade names and are recommended by the promoters for use in preserving canned goods in home canning. In the directions for use the housewife is told to fill the jar with the fruit or vegetable, cover with water, and add a teaspoonful of the preserving powder. While it is true that these compounds may retard the decay of the fruit or vegetable, it is pointed out by the experts of the department that their use may be attended by serious disturbances of health. Salicylic acid is well known as a poisonous substance, and one of the evils which may accompany its use is derangement of the digestion. It is therefore plain that its extensive use in food may lead to disturbance of digestion and health.

State Food Laws.

The federal food and drugs act prohibits the use of harmful preservatives in foods that enter interstate commerce. The food law forbids the sale within the state of foods that have been preserved with harmful substances. Neither the federal

nor state food laws apply to foods that are canned in the home and consumed there. It would seem, however, that the housewife would not knowingly use, in the foods she provides for her family, substances that she could not use in foods for sale without violating the law, because these substances are injurious to health.

Fruits and vegetables can be kept indefinitely if they are sterilized by heat and properly sealed, and there is no excuse in the opinion of the experts of the department for running any risk by using preserving powders, which may be injurious to the health. The use of such powders in addition to the possible injury to the health encourages uncleanly or careless work in canning. Reliance is placed in the efficacy of the preserving compound instead of upon cleanliness and heat.

Bulletins Issued.

The department has issued bulletins that give scientific directions for the preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables without the use of preserving powders or canning compounds. These bulletins may be obtained without cost from the department of agriculture. Application should be made for Farmers' Bulletin No. 203 on "Canned Fruit, Preserves and Jellies," and Nos. 521 on "Canning Tomatoes at Home and in Club Work." Also forms N. R. 23, 23, N. R. 24, N. R. 34 and N. R. 37 of the office of extension work north and west states relations service.

FRATERNAL UNION OF THE MINISTERS

Of the Baptist Denomination of This State Will Carry Out a Program.

Some time ago the tentative program of the jubilee session of the West Virginia Baptist General Association was announced. At that time the program for the meeting of the Baptist Ministers' Fraternal Union had not been prepared. A tentative outline has now been prepared and includes several interesting features. The meetings will be held Tuesday evening, October 12 and Wednesday morning, October 13.

The programs for both the fraternal union and the general association will not be definitely completed for some weeks, as it is still some time till the meetings, and there may be some changes in the programs as originally planned.

Souvenir programs are to be printed, which will contain photos of the ministers and of different churches. Some general information will be printed and also some historic sketches of interest in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the association. The meeting of the association starts October 13 and continues till October 17.

The sessions of the fraternal union will be held at the Calvary Baptist church, while those of the general association will be held at the First Baptist church.

The program for the meeting of the fraternal union follows:

7:30—Devotional services, led by the Rev. G. W. Huddleston, of Barboursville.

7:45—Preliminary business.

8:00—"The Pastor's Extra Pastoral Duties," by the Rev. A. S. Carman, D. D. of Maryland.

8:40—"The Vision that Impels," by Rev. W. H. Bayles, of Charleston.

Wednesday Morning, October 14.

9:00—Devotional services, by the Rev. W. C. Harold, of St. Albans.

9:20—Business.

9:40—"The Co-operative Church," by the Rev. L. M. Woods, D. D., of Huntington.

10:00—Discussion, led by the Rev. W. H. Tiffany, of Elkins.

10:20—"Christian Stewardship," by the Rev. F. E. Brinnings, of Wheeling.

10:40—Discussion, led by the Rev. J. A. McRae, of Huntington.

11:00—"What Laymen Think Should Be Preached," by J. H. Knapp, Esq., of Parkersburg.

11:20—Discussion, led by the Rev. L. J. Powell, of Grafton.

11:40—"The Pastor's Guide," by the Rev. M. F. Forbell, of Alderson.

12:00—Discussion, led by the Rev. J. E. Elliott, of St. Marys.

12:20—Adjournment.

A cubic mile of river water weighs approximately 4,205,650,000 tons and carries in solution, on the average about 420,000 tons of foreign matter. In all, about 2,735,000,000 tons of solid substance are thus carried annually to the ocean.

Mount Sangay, in South America, has been in constant eruption since 1725.